

**Henry
Pawling and
some of his
descendants**

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HENRY PAWLING

AND

SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

WRITTEN BY

KATHERINE WALLACE KITT^s,
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Sharon Hill, Delaware County, Pa.,

1903.

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Gift
Author
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HENRY PAWLING.

First Generation.

Henry Pawling came to America from England in the year 1664. He evidently came from Padbury, Buckinghamshire, England, for William J. Buck, the historian, who arranged the Penn manuscripts under land grants or purchases in Philadelphia County, says he came from Padsbury, Buckinghamshire, England, but upon investigation it is found there is no Padsbury, but Padbury, which doubtless was the home of Henry Pawling. He came here in the Duke of York expedition in 1664, under the command of Colonel Richard Nicolls and was stationed for at least a part of the time at Esopus or Wiltwyck, now Kingston. The following is a true copy of the commission he received as Captain of Militia and as the date of this and of his discharge (which also follows) are the same and all upon one paper, it is evident he was promoted to that rank upon the disbanding of the garrison at Esopus at that time.

From N. Y. Colonial Manuscripts in N. Y. State Library, vol. 22, p. 100.

Francis Lovelace, Esqr., &c.

To Henry Pawling Captn.

By Vertue of ye Comission & authority unto mee given by his Royall Highness I doe constitute & appoint you Henry Pawling & you are hereby constituted & appointed to bee Captn of the ffoot Compy listed or to bee listed in the Townes of Marbleton & Hurly & precincts at Esopus, you are to take into yor Charge & Care the sd Compa as Captn thereof, & duely to exercise both yor Inferior officers & souldyers in Arms, & to use yor Care skill & Endeavor to keepe them in good order & discipline, hereby requiring all inferior officers & souldyers under yor Comand to obey you as their Captain (and you are) likewise to observe & follow such orders & directions as you shall from time to time re-

ceive from mee or other yor superior officers according to the discipline of warre.

Given under my hand & seale this 18th day of April in ye 22th year of his Maties Raigne, Annoque Domini 1670.

On the back of the above is recorded the following record:

Whereas Mr. Henry Pawling came over a Souldyer into these parts with my predecessor Coll Richard Nicolls in his [one line missing] to the which hee did belong being These are to certify ail whom it may concerne that the said Henry Pawling behaved himselfe well & as becomes a Souldyer during the time of his being vnder my comand, & being now a Time of Peace I doe hereby giue him a discharge from his Military employment, so that hee hath our consent to follow his private affayres without any further Lett or interruption. Given vnder my hand at Fort James in New Yorke the 18th day of April 1670.

Archivists Note.—The words underscored in brackets in 12th and 13th lines above are nearly obliterated, only fragments of letters remaining and the words are therefore almost a conjecture. The indicates a word, possibly "discharged," almost faded and worn out.

In 1668 when Governor Francis Lovelace went to Esopus to arrange for the discharge of the garrison he offered inducements to the soldiers to remain and become citizens by promising liberal grants of land and instructed Henry Pawling to lay out lots further inland than Esopus for the new and additional settlement.

In 1669 Henry Pawling was one of a commission of seven men ordered by Governor Lovelace to go up to Esopus to regulate the affairs of that place and of the "New Dorp" now Hurley, a small village to the west of Esopus. This commission was in session from September 17, 1669 to 29th of that month, during which time they passed a number of ordinances in relation to Esopus, located sites for the villages of Marbletown (afterwards the home of Henry Pawling) and Hurley, made arrangements for the government of that locality and appointed officers for the new villages, appointing Henry Pawling officer over the Indians.

In the Spring of 1670 Henry Pawling was again com-

missioned by Governor Lovelace together with the Governor's brother, Captain Dudley Lovelace, Jacques Cortelyou, William Beckman and Christopher Beresford to proceed to Kingston to establish the boundaries of the new towns, and lay out and define the lots of the new villages and make the necessary allotments and grants thereof. This commission met at Kingston, March 30th, 1670, and adjourned April 11th. During the sessions they designated the boundary lines of Kingston, Marbletown and Hurley, divided the lands in lots, distributed them among the soldiers and gave the necessary grants therefor.

In 1676 Henry Pawling signs a petition for a minister able to "preache both English and Duche" at Esopus.

In 1685 he was appointed by Governor Thomas Dongan High Sheriff of Ulster County and held that office for four years. He was the second sheriff of that county, and received his appointment in the second year of the creation of Ulster County. The office of Schout or High Sheriff was one of importance in those days. The government of Esopus was administered by a Board of Magistrates, consisting of the Schout or High Sheriff as presiding officer and three Schepens or Aldermen. They constituted a Court before whom all cases and questions relating to the police, security and peace of the inhabitants and all suits between man and man were to be brought, examined and determined. Their judgment in cases involving fifty guilders (about twenty-one dollars) and under was final. These officers were empowered to make orders respecting public roads, inclosures of lands, gardens and orchards and matters concerning the country and agriculture; also orders relative to the building of churches, schools and other similar public works. Thus it will be seen that the office of High Sheriff was varied and important. There is further mention of Henry Pawling in *Documentary History of New York*, Vol. II., p.p. 159-162—which says that "February 13, 1689, Cap. Palin (Pawling) came from Sopus with thirty men to aid against the French and Indians" and that he attended "two meetings of a convention held in Albany in February, 1689." As High Sheriff Henry Pawling was a member of the Governors Council held at Albany.

Henry Pawling had a grant of land from William Penn of 1000 acres in Providence Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and was about having a patent made out in Dutchess County, New York, when he died. It was afterwards made out to his widow and was, perhaps, the only instance of a patent conveyed to a woman. This tract of land was about 4000 acres and was known as the Pawling Purchase, a part of which is now the village of Staatsburgh. The widow Pawling, her son John and daughters Jane and Wyntie sold their interest to Doctor Samuel Staats, of New York, and Dirck Vandenburg, of the same place, for £130. The other children were not of age so their rights were not conveyed. Dirck Vandenburg probably soon conveyed his interest to Doctor Staats. No doubt the name Staatsburg was suggested by the names of the two proprietors. By a division of land after Doctor Staats' death lots 1, 3, 9, 10, 13 and 18 fell to the Pawlings. These by sundry conveyances came finally into the hands of Major John Pawling and Captain Petrus DeWitt, his first cousin. Lots 2 and a part of lot 11 of Pawling's Purchase after passing through several hands were finally sold by Timothy Doughty and John Cornell, May 9, 177— for £1,025 to Margaret Uhl, of Beekman precinct.

It may be stated here how Pawling, a village east of Poughkeepsie, New York, received its name. Pawling was originally a part of the Beekman Patent ~~or Purchase~~ and was named after Catharine Beekman Pawling who as the widow of John Rutsen, married Albert Pawling, son of Henry Pawling.

In 1720 two sons of Henry Pawling, John and Henry, removed to the Pawling grant of land in Pennsylvania, settling there with their families and ~~who~~ are the progenitors of many hundreds of the Pawling family who are scattered throughout this country and Canada. The location of this tract may be seen on the map between the pages 158 and 159, Vol. II. of Fiske's "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America" where two lots are marked "H. Pawlin." Pawlings Ford and Pawling's Bridge in the Perkiomen region were named after this family and were doubtless part of this tract.

Henry Pawling was married in Kingston. The Kingston Register gives the date as November, the third, 1676. Then adds that it is uncertain whether this is the first publication of the banns or the marriage. Publication of banns according to the Dutch custom occurred three weeks before the ceremony took place. He married Neeltje Roosa, daughter of Albert Heymans Roosa and Wyntie Ariens, who are registered as having sailed from Gelderland in April, 1660, in the ship "The Spotted Cow" with their eight children. Albert Heymans Roosa was a prominent man in Esopus in his day and was one of the first Board of Schepens or Aldermen designated by the Charter of Esopus or Wiltwyck, now Kingston. He figures prominently in the history of that city.

The children of Henry Pawling and his wife Neeltje Roosa, are as follows.

- 1—Jane, m. Jan Cok.
- 2—Wyntie, bap. July 20, 1679, m. Richard Brodhead.
- 3—John, bap. October 2, 1681, m. Aagje DeWitt.
- 4—James, bap. November 25, 1683, died young.
- 5—Albert, bap. March 29, 1685, m. Catharine Beekman, widow of John Rutsen.
- 6—Anna, bap. June 19, 1687, m. Tjereck DeWitt.
- 7—Henry, bo. about 1689, m. Jacomyntie Kunst.
- 8—Mary, bap. October 30, 1692, (born after her father's death), m. Thomas VanKeuren.

Henry Pawling died in Marbletown in 1692, leaving a widow and six children, one other having died. His widow was living as late as 1745 as further provision is made for her maintenance by her son Albert in his will dated August 27, 1745.

The following is a copy of the will of Henry Pawling:

In the name of God Amen the one and twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord 1691 Style votry; I Henry Pauling of Marbletown in the County of Ulster being sick And weak in body but of sound And good memory praise be Given to God for the same And Knowing the uncertainty of this transitory life And being desirous to settle things in order Do make this my last will And testament in manner And form following That is to say first and principally I

commend my Soul to Almighty God my Creatour assuredly believing that I shall receive full pardon And full Remission of all my Sinns And be Saved by the Greivous death And merit of my blessed Saviour And redeemer Christ Jesus And my body to the Earth from whence it was taken to be buried in such decent And christian manner as to my Executors hereafter named shall be thought wise and convenient And its touching such wordly Estate as the lord in mercy hath lent me my will And meaning is the same shall be employed And bestowed as hereafter by this my last will And testament is exprest And first I do Revoke renounce frustrate And make void all wills formerly by me made And I declare And appoint this my Last will and testament Imprimis I will that all my just and lawfull debts Shall be fully satisfied out of my Goods and chattels Secondly I will that All my Estate of lands or tenements Goods or chattels whatsoever or howsoever belonging to me shall continue And dure in the trust off my well beloved wife And for her free disposing during her life but in case she should chance to remarry a true enventory to be taken by her brother Arion Rose And Gilbert Crum or any faithfull Cronsman which God in his mercy shall then order And when my said wife shall come to die the whole estate or Lands Goods And Chattels to be Equally divided Amongst six children namely Jane, Wyntie, John, Albert, Ann And Henry Pauling but iff my wife should be now with child And bear a seventh child it shall have equal share with the other six of my children above named in witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand And seal the day And year first Above written

Henry Pawling (L. S.)

Signed And Sealed in presence of

Gysbert Brown

John Ward

New York the twenty-fifth of March 1695 There appeared before his Excl Bn Fletcher the widow Pawling took the oath of an Executrix in due form of Law to Execute the within Will &c &c the same was proved by the oath of John Ward

Qd. Attestor Griffin Gubernatoris.
David Jamison, D. Secy.

CHILDREN OF HENRY PAWLING.

Second Generation.

Of the children of Henry Pawling and Neeltje Roosa, nothing further has been found concerning Jane Pawling Cok, No. 1.

Wyntie, No. 2, was the second wife of Richard Brodhead, and died in 1703 leaving the following children:

9—Henry, bap. November 5, 1699.

10—William, bap. January 18, 1702.

11—Magdaline, m. Jacob Esseltine.

12—Ann, bap. September 28, 1707, m. Andrew Oliver.

13—Nellie, m. Stephen Nottingham.

14—Elizabeth, bap. August 9, 1713, m. Christopher David.

15—John, bap. June 28, 1716, m. Ann Nottingham.

16—Mary, bap. April 26, 1719, m. Robert McGinnis.

17—Rachel, bap. February 18, 1722, m. Wood Furman.

A few of the descendants of Wyntie Pawling and Richard Brodhead are living at the Delaware Water Gap.

John Pawling, No. 3, served in the militia during the Colonial period, holding the rank in 1711 of Lieutenant, and participated in the expedition to Canada. In 1720 he removed to Pennsylvania to lands granted his late father, settling in Beber, afterwards Perkiomen township, Philadelphia County, where he became owner of a large tract of land on the Perkiomen Creek, mills, slaves and considerable personal property. Pawling's mill on the Perkiomen Creek at the head of the Skippack road was named after John Pawling. At his death it passed over to his son Henry and in 1747 was sold to Peter Pannelbacker who added a fulling mill to the grist mill and they then became known as Pannelbacker's mills and under this name have become famous in Revolutionary history as the camp ground of Washington's

army before and after the battle of Germantown. Pawling's mill was a land mark for many years and for many miles around. John Pawling married, in Kingston, August 23, 1712, Aagje DeWitt, daughter of Tjerck Classen DeWitt, who emigrated from Holland to America and was married in New York City April 26, 1656, to Barbara Andriessen, of New Amsterdam.

John Pawling died in June 1733, leaving a widow and seven children, whose names follow. He is buried in the family burying ground, still existing on the east side of the creek, which he provided for in his will:

18—Henry, bap. November 1, 1713, in Kingston.

19—Joseph, bo. about 1721, in Pennsylvania, m. Elizabeth ———.

20—John, bo. August 27, 1722, in Pennsylvania, m. Elizabeth DeHaven.

21—Ellen.

22—Hannah.

23—Deborah, m. Christopher Ziegler.

24—Rebecca, m. Abraham VanHoven or DeHaven.

A few of the descendants of John Pawling are Major George G. Groff, of Bucknell University; John Pawling Twaddell, shoe merchant, of Philadelphia; the late Doctor Twaddell, of West Philadelphia; Thaddeus Lawrence Vanderslice and John Mitchell Vanderslice, prominent lawyers in Philadelphia.

John Pawling's granddaughter, Ann Pawling, married Jacob Pennypacker, a member of the well-known family of that name and of whom Governor Pennypacker relates in one of his historical works that she complained very bitterly when her store of clothing was taken by Revolutionary soldiers who were encamped near by. "As was the custom of the matrons of those days, she had devoted the leisure hours of her life to the manufacture of quilts, blankets and woolen goods which were stowed away in chests for future use. She entreated the detail to leave a portion of them and the reply was 'Madame, they are good warm blankets.' "

Albert Pawling, No. 5, appears as Ensign in the list of military officers of Ulster County for Marbletown, date October 17, 1717. Smith's History of Rhinebeck, New

York, says: "Albert Pawling witnessed a deed by Henry Beekman, giving the ground for the Dutch Reformed Church at Rhinebeck. Deed signed August 26, 1730. He was a member of Assembly from Ulster County in 1745." Albert Pawling married November 26, 1726, Catherine Beekman, widow of John Rutsen and daughter of Henry Beekman. They had no children. He was living in 1745, although he probably died soon after. His will bearing the date of that year disposes of a large estate, including land, buildings, slaves and personal property. He provides liberally for his wife and mother, leaving the residue of his estate to his nephew Levi, son of Henry Pawling and Jacomyntie Kunst.

Anne Pawling, No. 6, married January 18, 1708, Tjerck DeWitt, son of Andries DeWitt and Jannetje Egbertsen. They spent the greater part, if not all, of their lives in Kingston, New York. Anne Pawling DeWitt died about 1738, leaving the following children:

25—Andries, bap. May 7, 1710, died July 23, 1711.

26—Neeltje, bap. April 22, 1711, m. (1) Wessel Jacobse Ten Broeck, (2) Samuel Stout.

27—Henry, bap. January 24, 1714, m. Maria Ten Broeck.

28—Johannes, bap. August 8, 1717, died May 30, 1747, in Bermuda, unmarried.

29—Petrus, bap. July 15, 1722, m. Rachel Radcliffe.

39—Andries, bap. March 3, 1728, m. Rachel DuBois.

Their son Petrus was an eminent lawyer in New York in the early part of the eighteenth century. Many of their descendants are men of prominence and note, among whom are Professor John DeWitt, of Princeton Seminary; Colonel Calvin DeWitt, Assistant Surgeon General in the U. S. A.; William Walsh, a clergyman in Newburgh, New York; Cornelius DeWitt, banker in Norfolk, Virginia, and George Gosman DeWitt, a lawyer in New York City.

Henry Pawling, No. 7, lived in Ulster County, where he was born, until 1720, when he and his brother John, No. 3, removed to Pennsylvania. Henry settled in Lower Providence township, Philadelphia County, and lived in 1734 on the Wetherill farm opposite Valley Forge, where

he owned 500 acres of land. This property was then and still is one of the finest in Pennsylvania lying at the junction of the Schuylkill river and Perkiomen creek. The Bulls, the Evans', the Lanes, the Norrisses and other leading families were his neighbors.

On April 2, 1729, Henry Pawling, yeoman, and Jacomyntie, his wife, of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, signed a quit claim deed to land in Dutchess County, New York. This was doubtless Henry's share of his father's grant of land known as Pawling's Purchase.

Henry Pawling was a warden in St. James Perkiomen Church in 1721. Many of the Pawling family were prominently identified with this church and served as wardens and vestrymen. Local histories state that the Pawling family was a large and influential one and honorably identified with the affairs of Pennsylvania. Henry Pawling married in Kingston, New York, June 26, 1713, Jacomyntie Kunst, daughter of Cornelius Barrentsen Kunst and Jacomyntie Slecht (or Sleight). Cornelius Barrentsen Kunst was no doubt the son of Jacomyntie Cornelius and Jan Barrentsen Kunst found in the Kingston register. Jacomyntie Slecht was the daughter of Cornelius Barrentsen Slecht and Tryntje Tysse Boz, who were among the very earliest residents or settlers of Esopus. The earliest mention of them is in 1655 when Tryntje Tysse Boz Slecht was duly licensed by Governor Peter Stuyvesant as midwife. The Slechts or Sleights figure most prominently in the history of Kingston and passed through many thrilling experiences. The head of the family, Cornelius Barrentsen Slecht was the village brewer, was one of the first board of Schepens, along with Albert Heymanse Roosa, was an officer of militia and a very prominent man in the church, being one of the first communicants of the Dutch church in Kingston. Much could be written of this family.

Henry Pawling and Jacomyntie Kunst had children as follows:

31—Henry, bap. June 27, 1714, in Kingston, m. Eleanor ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ *Pawling*

32—Sarah, bap. July 8, 1716, in Kingston; nothing further.

33—Elizabeth, bap. March 22, 1719, in Kingston, nothing further. *Married Richard Bull. Windsor, Co.*

34—Levi, bo. in Pennsylvania, m. Magdalena Burhans.

35—John, bo. December 27, 1732, m. (1) Neeltje Van-Kemren, (2) Maria VanDeusen.

36—Rebecca, bo. about 1740, in Pennsylvania, m. David Schryver. *See attached Memo.*

37—Barney, nothing further.

It is very uncertain whether or not these were all the children they had, for the records of St. James Perkiomen Church, where their records would be found, were all destroyed by fire in 1820. Henry Pawling died in Lower Providence, August 30, 1739, and is buried in the cemetery of St. James Perkiomen Church at Evansburg, Philadelphia, now Montgomery County. The grave is marked by a small granite stone, bearing these words: "In memory of Henry Pawling, who died August 30th, 1739. Aged 50 Years." No trace has as yet been found of the time or place of death and burial of his wife, Jacomyntie. She, however, survived her husband, as is shown by the fact that letters of administration were granted her upon her husband's estate and of which follows a copy: "To Jacomyntie Pawling, of the County of Philadelphia, and relict of Henry Pawling, late of the County of Philadelphia, yeoman, deceased, and to Henry Pawling to be administrators of the said Henry Pawling, deceased." Dated October 10, 1739. Letters of administration Vol. D., p. 100, Register of Wills office, Philadelphia.

The following is a verbatim copy of the original inventory of the estate:

To two working Horses,.....	£11.0.0
To a Working Horse and a Mare.....	7.0.0
To a Mare and Colt.....	5.0.0
To a Spring Colt.....	2.0.0
To old Stallion.....	3.0.0
To a Yearling Chattle.....	5.0.0
To 4 Cows.....	10.0.0
To 4 Heiffers and a Stear.....	9.0.0
To a Stear, 4 years old.....	2.15.0
To 12 Cows.....	5.0.0

To 6 Calves.....	5.0.0
To a Stear.....	1.10.0
To a Bull and a Cow.....	5.0.0
To 3 Cows.....	7.10.0
To 3 ¹ Sheep.....	7.10.0
To 5 Hods.....	3.0.0
To a Sow and 8 Shoats.....	2.10.0
To a Waggon.....	10.0.0
To 3 Ploghs and Irons.....	10.0.0
To a Harrow.....	0.15.0
To 400 Bushells of all sorts of grain in and about the barn.....	40.0.0
To a Cuting Box.....	0.5.0
To 4 Pichforks.....	0.5.0
To a Grinding Stone.....	0.5.0
To 40 acres of corn that is now in the ground.....	20.0.0
To a Lume, 6 Reeds and six pare of Geers.....	5.0.0
To 4 little Spinning Wheels.....	1.0.0
To 1 Spinning Wheel.....	0.5.0
To a Side Saddle and a Bridle.....	1.5.0
To a Side Saddle.....	0.10.0
To a Man's Saddle.....	0.15.0
To a Bed and Two old Blankits.....	0.15.0
To a Gun.....	0.15.0
To 6 Sickles.....	0.0.0
To a Bed and Bed Stead and Furniture.....	7.0.0
To Ditto.....	6.0.0
To a Small Box of Drawes.....	0.15.0
To a old Caverlead.....	0.8.0
To a Case of Draws.....	4.0.0
To a Coblard.....	1.5.0
To a Wallnot Table.....	0.15.0
To a Small Table.....	0.5.0
To 12 Plaits.....	0.15.0
To 3 Dishes and a Baison.....	1.5.0
To 18 Spoons.....	0.4.0
To 6 Iron Potts.....	2.15.0
To 2 pare of Hand Irons.....	1.0.0
To a Pare of Tongs, Ladle and Flesh Fork.....	0.3.0
To a Sword and Pistal.....	0.10.0

To a Parsel of old Books.....	1.0.0
To a Looking Glass.....	0.6.0
To a Broad Ax, Augre, Chissels and Gimlet.....	0.10.0
To 16 Yards of Drucket.....	4.0.0
To 2 Axes, 2 Grobing Hoes and 3 Weeding Hoes.....	1.0.0
To 4 Barrells and a half Barrell.....	0.10.0
To Tubs, Pails and other Lamber.....	0.15.0
To a negro man named Jack.....	25.0.0
To a " woman " Bess.....	20.0.0
To " " gerl " Cate.....	30.0.0
To " " boy " Ollever.....	37.0.0
To " " girl " Jane.....	28.0.0
To " " boy " Tom.....	20.0.0
To " " " " Tim.....	20.0.0
To " " gearl " Bet.....	12.0.0
To Bills and Bonds and Books Debts.....	37.5.10
To Plantation containing 500 acres of land.....	500.0.0

This being a true and Perfect Appraisement of the
Afore sd Estate Being all that Came Before us or to our
Knowledge, whereunto we have set our Hands the Day and
year above written.

Owen Evans,
Samuel Lane,
Thomas Bull.

Inventory of the Estate Late of Henry Pawling. Ex-
hibited 10 Nov. 1739.

Jacomyntie Pawling, of the County of Philadelphia,
widow of Henry Pawling, yeoman, Samuel Lane, yeoman,
and Samuel Norris, merchant, all of the County of Phila-
delphia, gave bond unto Peter Evans, Register General for
the Probate of Wills and granting letters of administration
in and for the Province of Pennsylvania for the sum of two
thousand pounds. October 10. 1739.

Mary Pawling, No. 8, married April 11, 1730, Thomas
VanKeuren, of Marbletown, N. Y. They had one child,
at least, Neeltje, No. 38, who married her first cousin, Major
John Pawling, and died between 1764 and 1770, leaving
four children. Further account will be given under the
sketch of Major John Pawling.

CHILDREN OF HENRY PAWLING, SECOND.

Third Generation.

Henry Pawling, No. 31, son of Henry Pawling and Jacomyntie Kunst, a lawyer by profession, was a distinguished man, prominent in public affairs and a leading spirit in important enterprises. He was a Captain of Associators in 1747 and a member of Assembly for a number of terms. On March 2, 1761, he qualified for the office of Justice of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery, for the County Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia.

When the Act was passed in 1784 establishing Montgomery County, Henry Pawling was appointed one of the commissioners to lay out the boundaries of Montgomery County and to locate the public buildings. He was also a commissioner on improving the navigation of the Schuylkill River.

On January 20, 1780, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace of Montgomery county and as such was one of the Judges of the Court. In the assessment of Providence Township for 1776 his rating is thus stated: "Henry Pawling, Esquire, 200 acres, 2 negroes, 4 horses, 11 cows and a ferry." He owned an island in the Schuylkill River known by the name of Catfish Island. Dotterer's Perkiomen Region, Vol. 3, states that "one of the married daughters died March 12, 1777 and was buried the thirteenth in Mr. Muhlenberg's church yard, he officiating." Mr. Muhlenberg says in his journal "Thursday, March 13, 1777—To-day we have stormy wind and rain. In the afternoon at four o'clock the funeral procession arrived with the corpse, as they could not ride the Schuylkill, but had to cross in canoes on account of the high water. I preached a short English sermon in Augustus Church."

Henry Pawling's wife's first name was Eleanor and ~~some of their descendants think her last name was Thomas, but it is not certain that it was so.~~ In his will, dated November 18, 1791, he requests to be "buried near my dear parents and my dear wife in Providence." After disposing of the bulk of his estate he bequeathed £10 "for the purpose of walling in with stone the graveyard of St. James' Church, in Providence Township." To his daughters, Rachel and Catherine, he gave all his plate. He remembers in his will his brother Barney and gives and devises to "Colonel Henry Pawling of the State of Kanetuck, twenty pounds as a small token of his sincere regard and friendship." He died in 1792 and his wife, Eleanor, died June 26, 1778. They had the following children:

- 39—John, bo. May 17, 1744, m. Elizabeth Morgan.
- 40—Henry, bo. September 25, 1746, m. Rebecca Bull.
- 41—Benjamin, m. Susannah Bellenger; they removed to Canada.
- 42—Nathan, bo. 1750, d. March 27, 1705, unmarried; High Sheriff of Montgomery county.
- 43—Jesse, m. Caroline TenBroeck, removed to Canada.
- 44—William.
- 45—Rachel, m. Colonel Edward Bartholomew.
- 46—Catherine, m. Joseph Stalmford.

Of Sarah, No. 32, and Elizabeth, No. 33, daughters of Henry Pawling and Jacomyntie Kunst, nothing further has been found.

Levi Pawling, No. 34, born in Pennsylvania, removed to Ulster County, New York, having inherited a large estate from his uncle, Albert Pawling. Here was spent the rest of his life. He was a delegate from Marbletown to the Provincial Convention held in the city of New York April 20, 1775, to elect delegates to the second Continental Congress of the Colonies, and on October 25, 1775, was commissioned Colonel of the Third Regiment of Ulster County Militia, which had an excellent record in the war. He was the first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He married October 12, 1749, Magdalena Burhans, the ceremony being performed by "Dominie" Mancius. They had children:

47—Albert, m. (1) Gerritje TenEyck; (2) Eunice Porter Bird.

48—William.

49—Margaret, m. Deyo.

50—Henry.

51—Levi.

Albert Pawling, No. 47, was a distinguished personage. He was appointed Brigade Major under Governor George Clinton and afterwards Colonel and Aide-de-camp on the staff of General Washington. He took a conspicuous part in the assault on Quebec, at the taking of St. Johns and at the battles of White Plains and Monmouth. He was the first Sheriff of Rensselaer County and first Mayor of Troy.

John Pawling, No. 35, son of Henry Pawling and Jacomyntie Kunst, born December 27, 1732, in Providence Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, removed at an early date to Dutchess County, New York, where he spent his subsequent life as a farmer and a soldier. He served his country in both the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. That he held the rank of Captain of Militia is evidenced by the following copy of a warrant:

By the Honorable James De Lancey, Esq. His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon, in America. In Council the twenty-sixth Day of April, 1759.

Pay unto Captain John Pawling or order, out of the monies in your Hands, appropriated for that Purpose, the Sum of One thousand seven hundred and sixty pounds, being the amount of the Bounty Money, and enlisting Money, for one hundred & ten Volunteers enlisted in the Pay of this Province as part of the Quota of Dutchess County the enlisting Money being for the use of the Officers who enlisted the volunteers. And for so doing, this shall be your Warrant. Given as above.

Bounty for 110 men.....	£1650..0..0
Enlisting money for 110 men.....	110..0..0

£1760..0..0

The inscription on an old powder horn, no doubt made

by him, indicates that he was at Fort Stanwix, New York, in 1758. This horn has recently been bequeathed to John Pawling Brown, of New York City, a great, great, great grandson of Major John Pawling. The following is the history, so far as is known, and given by Mr. William K. Brown, of Troy, N. Y., an uncle of the present owner: "The horn was probably made during the winter of 1758, when the garrison had little to do. It is a fine, large horn and on it is carved a plan of the fort, a mermaid and several devices, also John Pawling's name. The horn was probably never carried by Captain John Pawling, as he was then an officer and very likely made it to pass away the time. I did not know of its whereabouts until a few years before it came into my father's possession. It had been in the Hard-
 enburgh family, at Kingston, for some time and later came into the possession of Everett Fowler, a lawyer of the same place." Later Mr. Fowler presented it to Mr. Brown's father, Peter Brown, of Rhinebeck, who willed the relic to his grandson, John Pawling Brown. Evidently John Pawling owned more than one powder horn, for one of the descendants of Major Pawling, through his son Cornelius, writes of one in their branch of the family that had been prized as a relic of John Pawling, and had been handed down from one to another until it came into the hands of John B. Pawling, who had it with him when he was lost in Lake Erie by the burning of the steamer Griffith, in 1850. The body was recovered, but not his belongings.

John Pawling probably attained the rank of Major in his military career notwithstanding the New York State Archives contain no such record. It is more than probable that he was promoted to that rank at the close of the War as was frequently done and of which a record was seldom ever kept. He was always spoken of as Major Pawling and all local historians give him that title. Edward M. Smith's *History of Rhinebeck*, says: "Major John Pawling was an officer in the Revolutionary War and was a leading man in his day." Another *History of Rhinebeck* says: "He took an active part in the Revolution and was personally acquainted with Washington and many of the prominent men of the times. James H. Smith's *History of Dutch-*

ess County, New York, speaks of him as "Major John Pawling," and Burhan's Genealogy, p. 320, says: "Major John Pawling, a distinguished officer of the Revolution;" and his tombstone is so inscribed. These references are given because there has been much discussion concerning the military rank of John Pawling. It may be stated here that Major John Pawling was not one of the captors of Major Andre, as has been so often thought by various members of the family. The captor of Major Andre, who has so often been confounded with Major Pawling, was John Paulding, a descendant of Joost Pauldinck, a Dutchman, and who lived near Tarrytown. As has been shown, the Pawlings are English, therefore the error is apparent. The mistake evidently arose from the similarity of names, especially so as some of the Pawling family have wrongly written their name Paulding. This has been another point of much discussion, but it is a positive fact that Major John Pawling was not one of Andre's captors and there is plenty of evidence to bear this out.

In 1761 Major John Pawling built on his estate on the post road at Staatsburgh, the stone house that was later and for many years known as the Bergh house. The estate upon which this house stood was originally a part of Pawling's Purchase, now Staatsburgh, and is a most charming place, commanding a magnificent view of the glorious Hudson. It was here that Major Pawling resided for a number of years and it was here he entertained General Washington over one night. Mr. Edward Braman, historian and genealogist, ~~says~~ that he has heard the late Mrs. Rachel Pawling Hughes recall the incident and relate with pride that she as a girl had dined with General Washington in her father's home. It is greatly to be deplored that this fine old place passed out of the Pawling family, which it did in this wise, according to family tradition. When John Pawling went away to war, he made his estate over to his wife Neeltje, but upon his return neglected to have it transferred to his own name again. Upon the death of his wife, in the latter part of the sixties, the greater part of the property went to their children, the same being hers according to law. Later the children sold the estate, going west to

Johnstown, New York, and Major Pawling removed to a smaller place, being in less opulent circumstances. The place passed into the hands of the Bergh family. In 1899 this picturesque old landmark was burned to the ground and the stone that was over the front entrance and bore the inscription "J. P. N. P. July 4, 1761," was presented to the Mahwenawasigh Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The initials are those of John Pawling and his first wife, Neeltje. The estate finally passed into the hands of Herbert R. Hastings, of New York, who erected upon it a beautiful and imposing colonial mansion for his summer home and has bestowed upon it the name of "Pawling Manor."

Major John Pawling married first in Ulster county, May 23, 1754, Neeltje VanKeuren, his first cousin, daughter of Mary Pawling and Thomas VanKeuren. They had the following children:

52—Henry, bo. November 30, 1755, m. Elizabeth —.

53—Cornelius, bo. January 22, 1758, m. — Smith.

54—John, bo. October 24, 1760.

55—Mary, bap. November 11, 1764.

In the latter part of the sixties Major John Pawling's first wife died. On April 15, 1770, he married, in Rhinebeck, Maria VanDeusen. The following is a true copy of their marriage record, taken from the records of the Dutch Reformed Church, of Rhinebeck, and below that is given a copy of the baptismal record of Maria VanDeusen.

"1770, April 15, Jan Paalling, widower, born in Pennsylvania; married Marietje VanDeusen, maiden, born at Rhinebeck."

"Marietje, daughter of Jacob VanDeusen and Alida Ostrander, bapt. September 26, 1748. Witnesses to the baptism: Wilhelmus VanDeusen, Marietje VanDeusen."

John Pawling and Maria VanDeusen had children:

56—Levi, bo. January 29, 1771, m. (1) Gertrude Knickerbocker; (2) Hannah Griffing.

57—Eleanor, bo. March 11, 1772, m. Peter Brown.

58—Rachel, bo. February 13, 1774, m. Christopher Hughes.

59—Alida, bo. ———, m. Peter Ostrom.

- 60—Catherine, bo. May 21, 1778, died young.
 61—Jesse, bo. March 2, 1780, m. Leah Radcliff.
 62—Jacomyntie, bo. May 25, 1782, m. Wait Jaques.
 63—Elizabeth, bo. August 5, 1784, m. William P. Stoutenburgh.
 64—Rebecca, bo. April 4, 1785, m. Frederick Streit Uhl.

- 65—Jacob, bo. March, 4, 1787, m. Martha Russell.
 66—Catherine, bo. December 28, 1789, m. (1) Jacob Conklin; (2) John Coyle.

Major John Pawling died December 30, 1819. He is buried in the cemetery of the old Dutch Reformed Church at Rhinebeck, New York. The tombstone has inscribed upon it: "Major John Pawling, who departed this life December 30, 1819, aged 87 years, 3 da. Here lies the honored soldier, the respected citizen and the beloved parent."

After his death his widow lived with her daughter, Eleanor Brown, at the old Brown homestead in Rhinebeck. She died November 16, 1832, and is buried beside her husband.

Rebecca Pawling, No. 37, daughter of Henry Pawling and Jacomyntie Kunst removed also from Pennsylvania to Dutchess County, New York. It is said she went to Dutchess county to keep house for her brother, Major John Pawling, after the death of his first wife, and married their neighbor, David Schryver, son of Peter Schryver, son of Al-burtus Schrieber or Schryver, a Palatine, and Eva Lauer-man. Rebecca died April 13, 1832, and David Schryver died May 7, 1813, aged 65 years. They had children, as follows:

- 67—David D., m. Hellitje Radcliff.
 68—Henry, d. unmarried.
 69—Barney, m. (1) Miss Pels; (2) Miss Mann.
 70—Peter, m. Catherine Stout Reading.
 71—Catherine, m. Henry VanAken.
 72—Elizabeth, m. Henry Uhl.
 73—Hannah, m. John Benner.
 74—Rebecca, m. Matthew VanEtten.

CHILDREN OF HENRY PAWLING.

Fourth Generation.

Major John Pawling's three sons by the first wife, took an active part in the American Revolution. Henry, No. 52, attained the rank of Captain. He died in 1825 in Johnstown, N. Y., and both he and his wife are buried in the Presbyterian cemetery there. His farm house still stands about one mile south of Johnstown. He joined the Presbyterian church of that place in 1798 and his wife did so in 1795. He was the secretary of the church. The Johnstown Historical Society has a deed of a pew in that church signed by Captain Henry Pawling, and witnessed by Colonel James Livingston, of Revolutionary fame. There is every reason to believe that he is the Captain Henry Pawling who was captured at the fall of Forts Clinton and Montgomery, was confined on the prison ship Myrtle during the Revolution and who wrote the journal, of which the following are extracts.

"October 5, 1777. In the morning received intelligence that the British troops had landed near King's Ferry on the east side of the river. In the afternoon, Major Logan was sent with a detachment consisting of about eighty men, to observe the enemy; tarried there over night. In the morning, about daylight, discovered the enemies' boats crossing the river and landing on the west side, at or near King's Ferry. He returned back about nine o'clock in the morning to Forts Clinton and Montgomery and bro't the aforesaid intelligence.

"Monday, 6th. Soon after Major Logan's return, Lieutenant Jackson was sent with a small party, being about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to watch the motion of the enemy. About 12 o'clock a small firing was heard, supposed to be Lieutenant Jackson's, who, it was thought, had

*Further
research
discovers
the fact
that this
man who
kept the
journal
was Henry
Sm. J. Levi
Pawling
& nephew
Major J. H.
Pawling.
His name*

met the enemy; the drums were immediately ordered to beat to arms, the men paraded, Colonel Brown sent off with a detachment consisting of about eighty men, four officers, among which I was one, and on our march to Doodle town met Lieutenant Jackson, who informed Colonel Brown that the enemy was at or near June's in Doodle-town. We marched on as far as Brown's, the beginning of Doodle-town, where we had a fair prospect of the enemy; seeing a vast body of them, Col. Brown thought proper to draw back some distance and take advantage of the ground. About 3 o'clock the enemy came within musket shot. We then attacked them, and was obliged to retreat to prevent being surrounded; and thus they pursued our retreat until we came to our lines, where we made a stand for a considerable time; but being too weak, was not able to maintain our ground, and was obliged to retreat into Fort Clinton; by this time we began to play upon the enemy with our cannon from the forts; they soon came in reach of musket shot, when the noise of cannon and small arms was heard on every side. The shipping crowded all sails they possibly could and fired from their row galleys. His Excellency, General James Clinton, ordered Colonel Brown with his detachment of continental troops to Fort Montgomery, in order to reinforce the troops under command of Governor George Clinton, posted in the redoubt on the left. About five o'clock Colonel Campbell sent a flag of truce in at Fort Montgomery and demanded the fort; said if the fort was not given up in five minutes he would put every man to the sword. Lieutenant Colonel Livingston, who received the flag, sent word back that he might do his worst, and be damned, that we were determined to hold it as long as we could make any resistance; but if he would lay down his arms and march into the fort he should have good quarters. Some short time after the flag was sent in Colonel Campbell was shot through the breast with a musket ball and sent into eternity.

"A brisk firing was kept up. Lieutenant McArthur, who was on my right, was shot with a musket ball in the cheek, his jaw-bone broke and the ball lodged down alongside his throat. A very brisk firing continued; the upper redoubt was stormed and carried by the enemy; they then

gave three huzzaz; we answered it by huzzaing three times for the Congress. Showers of balls was then poured among us but did no damage. About one o'clock we were stormed and made prisoners. Few of our party made their escape. Captain Godwin and myself were knocked down by the side of each other, stripped of hat, watch and buckles by Dr. ———, formerly an inhabitant of Dutchess County, precinct of Rhinebeck, kept but a short time in the redoubt, removed to a room in the barracks, where Captain Hauntranch and Captain Johnson before had lodged. The officer that had the guard over us the first night was Richard Vanderburgh, a lieutenant in the new corps, who gave Lieutenant Mott a blow aside the head and knocked him almost down for calling him by his former familiar name, being intimately acquainted with him heretofore.

"October 7th, in the morning a number of officers came to see us. Some spoke very politely to us, and others insulted us in the grocest manner. Some of the British sent us some rum which greatly cheered our spirits. We could look out of the windows and see the inhabitants that lived near about the fort coming and taking protection, as we supposed, as we saw them come from Headquarters with papers in their hands; likewise we could see the inhabitants driving in cattle; also we saw the enemy carrying our dead cross snaggy poles, naked as they were born, head and heels hanging down; also saw the enemy walking about the fort with our cloths selling them to each other; this day passed very tedious.

"Wednesday 8th. In the morning they bro't us some buiscket and rum which refreshed us greatly; about 10 o'clock we were paraded, and a shocking appearance we made, scarce a hat among the whole, some without coats and some without shoes, not more than two or three had buckles in their shoes and knees. We had about two thousand spectators, some showing us the gallows, swearing they would be hangmen for us; we were marched down the river and crowds of people on every side insulting us the whole way; we embarked on board of a row boat and were rowed down below the Dunderburgh past some shipping where we received showers of insults from the sailors an wh——s that were

on board the ships. We were put on board the ship *Archer*, commanded by Capt. Wm. Coats, and confined in the hold, about two hundred in number; until night we were allowed the privilege of going one at a time upon deck as our necessary occasions required, but soon as it was dark they let down a bucket of rum, being a gill and a quarter per man, and shut down the hatchway, presenting two pieces of cannon down upon us, not one allowed to go up till morning, though many had the flux.

"The 10th, they opened the hatchway and pitched down boiling hot chunks of pork amongst us, some caught in their hats, some in their fists, some fell on our hands and some under foot among the filth; they had been so kind as to take away every knife and razor."

Here a portion of the diary is lost, which evidently depicted the arrival of the prisoners in New York and their incarceration. The next writing begins abruptly thus:

..... "storm and had forfeited our lives according to the laws of the Nation. The number of Officers confined in the room with me was twelve, named as follows: Col. Wm. Ellison, Lieut. Col. Livingston, Bruyn, McClaughrey, Majors Logan and Lush, Capt. Godwin, Capt. Swartwout, Lieut. Fenno, Lieut. Powelson, myself, Ensn. Swartwout, A. D. Q. M. Genl. Glover. The room opposite, Major DuBois, Capt. Humphrey, Gilleland, Lieut. Jackson, Forman, Dodge, Halstead, Mott and Thurston, Ensns. Leggett, McClaughrey, G. M. Carpenter.

"The 13th. Widow Smith, living near St. Paul's Church, that heavenly and charitable woman, sent a fine breakfast to both rooms of the officers taken at Forts Clinton and Montgomery.

"14th and 15th. Nothing material occurred.

"16th. Lewis Pintard, agent for the American prisoners, bro't to each of us an blanket and shirt.

"17th. Two prisoners were bro't to this town taken by British troops. One was Mr. Anthony, who formerly lived in the town, the other was Oakley; both were put in the dungeon. They informed some of the officers of our corps that Major Danl. Hammill came down in the same

vessel with them as far as Fort Constitution, a rascal we some time before suspected as a traitor.

"18th. This day we received some hope that we shall be enlarged, that our confinement is entirely owing to the slow-match being found in the room in which we were confined (at Fort Montgomery), a fact which however true, we utterly deny having a hand in and are ready and willing to clear up by oath or any other way in our power. This day received a backgammon table and other pieces of amusement: spent the day agreeably as could be expected.

"19th. Sunday. Passed the time agreeable, paying due respect to the day.

"20th. Nothing material happened—only felt rough, and by examing found my body covered with measles, unexpected, having no sickness worse than a bad cold.

"21st. This morning received the agreeable intelligence from Mr. L——t of the capture of Genl. Burgoyne and total defeat of his army, reviving news indeed, great rejoicing in the prison."

The next six days were uneventful. Then occurs the following entry:

"28th. All the officers taken at Forts Clinton and Montgomery signed a certificate that we know nothing of any slow match or candle left burning in the room in which we were confined at Fort Montgomery. Mr. Winslow, Deputy Commissioner of prisoners, tells us as we have signed a certificate that we know nothing of any slow match or candle being left in the room at Fort Montgomery we should have the privilege of our paroles on condition that we pay two dollars pr. week each for our board, to be paid weekly, which we unanimously agreed to though not capable of raising one farthing, but feeling confident that the cause in which we fought was just, and the God who we adore through his providence would support us.

"A true copy of the parole signed: 'We whose names are hereunder written do pledge our faith and honor to his Excellency Sir William Howe that we will not depart from the house we are placed in by the Commissary for prisoners or go beyond the bound prescribed by him, and further, that we will not do nor say anything contrary to the interest of

his Majesty or his government, New York 31st, October, 1777."

As may be imagined, the latter clause of the parole was not strictly kept, as will be seen by the toasts surreptitiously drunk on November 30th, and the more or less outspoken rejoicing over news of American victories. After signing the parole, the prisoners were taken by the provost guard to New Bedford, L. I., and billeted upon various residents. On November 2d Captain Pawling went out for a walk. "Saw many of our brother officers, drank some punch together and returned; spent the day very agreeably; likewise heard the agreeable news from the southward that the brave General Washington had taken 1,500 Hessians and 300 British troops near Red Bank, also blown up two 64 gun ships and one of smaller size."

The news from Red Bank was not strictly accurate, but sufficiently so to have warranted the prisoners' feeling of elation. On October 22, 1777, the little garrison of 400 Americans at Fort Mercer had defeated 2,000 Hessians, inflicting a loss of about 400 killed and wounded, and sustaining a loss of only about 40; and the following day had destroyed the enemy's vessels *Augusta*, and *Merlin*.

During the next two weeks, the news of other outside happenings filtered in to the prisoners. On November 15th, Captain Pawling records an account of "the prisoners taken at the Northward:

"The great General Burgoyne and staff officers, among which are six members of parliament.....	12
British officers taken by capitulation.....	2,142
Foreigners taken at same time.....	2,998
Canadian forces.....	1,100
Sick.....	598
Wounded.....	528
Prisoners of war before capitulation.....	100
Deserters alone.....	300
Lost at Bennington.....	1,220
Killed between 1st September and 18th October.....	620
Taken at Ticonderoga.....	113
Killed at Herkimer's battle at Fort Schuyler.....	300

"37 brass cannon Royal mortars with implements, 21 of which are 24 pounders, 5,000 stand of arms and 400 set of harness, a considerable number of ammunition wagons and harness, 6 pieces taken at Bennington 2d and four Royal at Ft. Schuyler."

On Nov. 19th, Capt. Pawling heard again of the treacherous Hammill. He was informed on good authority that Hammill had piloted the enemy up the river through the *chevaux de frise* for the reward of 20 pounds in dollars. On the 21st Pawling had the melancholy pleasure of seeing "my hat and watch at Mrs. Bloom's tavern in possession of one Mr. D——p." On the 28th, "all the officers, prisoners on the Island, except the sick and some that had their wives on the Island, were put on board ship," Captain Pawling and 100 others being assigned to the prison ship *Myrtle*. A couple of days later, having received by the hand of Col. Wm. Ellison £3.16.3, sent by Governor Clinton, he "sent to New York and purchased a gallon of spirits. Toasts drank: 1st, The Honorable Continental Congress. 2d, His Excellency Genl. Washington. 3d, His Excellency Governor George Clinton. 4th, To All Absent Friends. 5th, Success to the arms of America." The list of toasts is concluded with this indication of the joviality of the occasion: "this ended in high spirits." The next few entries afford some idea of the prisoners' diet:

"Dec. 1st. Allowed no meat, but some oat-meal biscuits and butter.

"Dec. 2d. Were allowed some buiskets, flower, raisons & meat.

"Dec. 3d. Allowed some oat-meal, butter, buiskets and beans. In the evening Col. Livingston, Col. Rohm and Major Stewart made their escape."

In the next few days there were several interesting and picturesque occurrences. On December 4th, Captain Vincent and Lieutenant Priestly had a violent dispute and decided to settle it on deck with pistols. Priestly fired without doing any damage and Vincent missed fire, and then they made up. On the 7th the officer-prisoners on the *Myrtle* contributed six dollars for the privates "to purchase some rum to cheer up their spirits." On the 8th, "orders were

given on board our ship by an insignificant fellow commanding a Bum ship that no prisoners should be allowed upon deck after night unless upon necessary occasions. The Gentlemen officers who were prisoners one and all determined not to be kept between decks. After the Capt. of the ship and the guard heard our determination they tho't best not to put the order into execution."

On the 10th the prisoners were landed again on Long Island, and on the 15th we find an allusion to a mysterious beverage in the entry: "Passed the time away visiting each other taking the Union drink at Headquarters." The recipe for the "Union drink" is not given, unfortunately. On the 16th they heard of the capture of Col. Samuel Blachly Webb and others who were sent to the island on parole. This Colonel Webb was the ancestor of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Dr. William Seward Webb, and others of New York City.

Passing over several quaint entries, such as "Jan. 1st, 1778. Received of Mr. Pintard by the hands of Mr. Thos. Gardiner cloth for coat, jacket and britches," of little interest to the general reader, but of no small importance to the writer of the diary, we will make only two more quotations, as they give in few words striking pictures of life in those days.

"Jan. 5th. A provincial prisoner swam ashore from one of the prison ships in the Wallabaugh and went in a house to warm himself, being almost perished; was taken by four men with two muskets; as they were taking him to confinement, getting near the river, he slipt out of their hands, and jumped into the marsh, wallowed and swam about half a mile before he could get to the land on the other side of the creek. The men that had him in custody did not choose to follow him in the water, but ran and alarmed the whole neighborhood; the neighbors went in pursuit of the prisoner, but could not find him." Many another unfortunate was not as lucky as this one.

On January 9th is described one of the most extraordinary "frolicks" on record. In order not to rob it of any of its quaint originality and humor, it is quoted verbatim. "Capt. Godwin, Capt. Gilliland, Lt. Dodge, Ensn, Swartwout, Q. M. Carpenter and myself undertook to kill the itch

with hog fat, fire and brimstone; in the afternoon a dispatch was sent off a mile and a half for spirits; they returned about sunset with a jug and two bottles full of good old spirits. Mrs. Ransom, that motherly soul, supplied us with a kitchen tub, pot and soap to clean up and a negro to wait on us; we convened about 8 o'clock with each a blanket, and proceeded on our dirty frolick; about 10 o'clock in high spirits; about 11 some began to be unruly and about half past eleven one was void of strength; the kind company plunged him in a tub of water, was well cleaned, his clothes put on, and laid aside; about 12 another kicked up, was washed, his clothes put on and laid aside; about half past 12 another gave up the ghost, he was washed and taken care of; the last was full of fight; Providence who always favored us, ordered three of the company to take care of the other three; about 1 o'clock the frolick broke up, the room cleaned up, new straw brought, the blankets spread down, we lay until morning, when we all repaired to our quarters except one who yet remained stupid; the affection we had for the one left called us back again to see whether he was dead or alive; about 10 o'clock we went in to see him; he was called upon and he lifted up his eyes like the wicked man in torment and cry'd out for a little water to cool his tongue; the spirits not being all drank a stiff grog was made and given him; he was left until the afternoon to recover his senses which took him until night."

These extracts were published for the first time in "The Spirit of '76," a New York periodical, the manuscript being loaned by Sutherland DeWitt, Esquire, ex-president of the Sons of the American Revolution of New York State. The portion of the original manuscript has been preserved up to February 22, 1788 only, at which time Captain Pawling was hoping for exchange. The archives of the State of New York show that Captain Pawling eventually rejoined his regiment and was mustered to 1782.

Cornelius Pawling, No. 53, son of Major John Pawling and Neeltje VanKeuren, served in the Revolutionary War also. One of his descendants is living in Avoca, N. Y.; Doctor Thomas H. Pawling.

John Pawling, No. 54, served in the Revolution, but

nothing further has been found concerning him, nor of Mary Pawling, No. 55.

Levi Pawling, No. 56, son of Major John Pawling and Maria VanDensen, lived always at Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, N. Y., and spent the greater part of his life in the house in which his daughter Gertrude Pawling Wallace, still lives. This old homestead has been in the family for much over a hundred years and has been a rendezvous for five generations of Pawlings and has had often, at one time, four generations within its hospitable walls. Levi Pawling lived here with his first wife Gertrude Knickerbocker and later with his second wife Hannah Griffing. Here he carried on his weaving business, manufacturing many beautiful blankets and coverlets, a number of which are in the possession of different members of the family and are highly prized as heirlooms. There are many points of interest in connection with this old homestead several of which are its "dark garret," the old well that has never been known to become dry and to which, in dry seasons, people have come from five and six miles around for water, and the living-room which is extremely quaint with its small paned windows, heavy beams overhead, its "cubby hole" and quaint stair door with "red riding hood" latch. The large old fire place is still there but is boarded up, we regret to record. One becomes inspired with the thought of how it must have looked long ago with its great crackling fire, steaming kettle suspended above, its sanded floors, perhaps, and tallow dips, its spinning wheels and quaint dames. From their "spooky" aspect the "Tory Hole" and the "Santa Claus" or "Whip-poor-Will Holes" are of especial interest to the younger visitors and members of the family. The former is a hole or cave in the rocks in the woods close by, where the British soldiers are said to have secreted themselves during the Revolutionary War. The "Santa Claus" or "Whip-poor-Will Holes" are two large oval holes in the rocks in another strip of woods a short distance from the house, where Santa Claus is supposed to be domiciled. Levi Pawling married (1) Gertrude Knickerbocker, daughter of Harman Jansen Knickerbocker and Susannah Barsoon. They had the following children:

75—Margaret, bo. Feb. 6, 1800, m. John Ellsworth.

76—Maria, bo. Nov. 2, 1801, m. 1, Reuben Reed; 2, Calvin Serl; 3, Alex. Reed.

77—John, bo. Mch. 12, 1805, d. about 1833, unmarried.

78—Lavinia, bo. Nov. 16, 1807, d. May 1, 1823, unmarried.

79—Harriet, bo. Mch. 29, 1814, m. Jacob T. Sleight.

Levi Pawling's first wife, Gertrude Knickerbocker, died October 12, 1814. On May 18, 1816, he married Hannah Griffing, born March 18, 1790, daughter of Stephen Griffing and Elizabeth Uhl, daughter of John Uhl, a Palatine, the ceremony being performed by the Reverend William McMurray, of the Dutch Reformed Church, of Rhinebeck, at the home of her grandfather, John Uhl at the place now owned by the Dinsmore family, "The Locusts." It was while on a visit to her grandfather that Hannah Griffing became acquainted with Levi Pawling, who immediately fell in love with her and proposed marriage to her.

The following is a record of their children:

80—Stephen, bo. April 2, 1817, m. Euphemia Baily.

81—Jacob, bo. Nov. 23, 1818, d. Sept. 1819.

82—Elizabeth, bo. Dec. 3, 1820, m. Frederick Sleight.

83—Gertrude, bo. April 25, 1822, m. David Wallace.

84—William, bo. Nov. 10, 1826, m. 1, Margaret Coyle; 2, Elizabeth Hill; 3, Sarah Ann Pollock.

85—Samuel Hughes, bo. Jan. 21, 1828, m. Mary Russell.

86—Julia Ann, bo. Mch. 29, 1830, m. 1, Jesse Howell; 2, Nathaniel Holmes.

87—Levi, bo. Mch. 28, 1832, d. 1860, unmarried.

Levi Pawling died February 12, 1858 at Staatsburgh, N. Y., and his wife Hannah, died March 24, 1884, at the same place and both are buried at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Eleanor Pawling, No. 57, daughter of Major John Pawling and Maria VanDeusen, married Captain Peter Brown, son of Bastian Brown and Margaret Schultz and had the following children:

88—Sebastian, bo. April 10, 1795, m. Eliza Bard.

89—Margaret, bo. 1799, m. Aaron Camp.

90—William, bo. 1803, d. Nov. 25, 1851, unmarried.

91—Edwin, bo. Jan. 8, 1806, d. Oct. 11, 1883, unmarried.

92—Abigal, bo. Jan. 8, 1808, m. James Clearman.

93—John, bo. 1817, d. May 21, 1852, unmarried.

Eleanor Pawling Brown died September 11, 1862, and is buried in the cemetery of the Dutch Reformed Church, of Rhinebeck, as is her husband, Peter Brown. The Brown family have lived in Rhinebeck since about 1730, being among the first residents there. They came from Holland, but are said to have been originally English.

Rachel Pawling, No. 58, daughter of Major John Pawling and Maria VanDeusen, married Christopher Hughes, son of Captain Christopher Hughes, and had the following children :

94—Abigal, bo. Nov. 29, 1795, d. Mch. 25, 1798.

95—Harriet, bo. Apr. 9, 1797, m. John Uhl.

96—Samuel Hughes, bo. Dec. 24, 1799, m. Susan Wilkes.

97—Elizabeth, bo. Jan. 3, 1801, m. James Wade, M. D.

98—Miles, bo. Feb. 22, 1803, m. Elizabeth Galloway.

99—Christopher, bo. July 31, 1805, m. Sarah Lamoree.

100—Miriam Maria, bo. Aug. 7, 1809, m. Zopher R. Skidmore.

101—Brooks, bo. Aug. 9, 1811, m. Abbie Budd.

102—Lucinda, bo. Feb. 12, 1815, m. Hercules Reed.

Rachel Pawling Hughes died November 23, 1850, and her husband, Christopher Hughes, died May 30, 1856.

Alida Pawling, No. 59, daughter of Major John Pawling and Maria VanDeusen, married Peter Ostrom and had at least the following children :

103—John, bo. Oct. 23, 1797.

104—Barnard Hiram, bo. 18—

105—Jessie Ada, bo. April 14, 1807.

106—Peter Christopher, bo. Dec. 28, 1811.

Jesse Pawling, No. 61, son of Major John Pawling and Maria VanDeusen, married October 14, 1804, Leah Radcliffe. They had at least the following children :

107—Albert.

108—Henry.

Jacomyntie Pawling, No. 62, daughter of Major John Pawling and Maria VanDeusen, married December 18, 1803, Wait Jaques, born April 27, 1762, in Groton, Conn. The following is the record of their children:

109—William, bo. Dec. 4, 1804, m. 1, Elizabeth Miller; 2, Sarah M. Boughton.

110—Edward, bo. Dec. 12, 1809, d. Nov. 4, 1811.

111—Edward, bo. June 12, 1813, m. Emily Lewis.

112—Janet Montgomery, bo. Nov. 9, 1817.

The Jaques family are descended from the Huguenots.

Elizabeth Pawling, No. 63, daughter of Major John Pawling and Maria VanDeusen, married June 5, 1803, William P. Stoutenburgh, born Nov. 19, 1778, and had children as follows:

113—Julia A., bo. Feb. 28, 1804.

114—Alfred, bo. Apr. 27, 1806.

Elizabeth Pawling Stoutenburgh died Sept. 27, 1872; William P. Stoutenburgh, her husband, died Sept. 10, 1852.

Rebecca Pawling, No. 64, daughter of Major John Pawling and Maria VanDeusen, married Frederick Streit Uhl and had the following children:

115—Sarah, m. Jacob Smith.

116—Frederick S., m. Helen Lapeous.

117—John, bo. Nov. 25, 1826, m. Elizabeth Striebie.

Rebecca Pawling Uhl died June 13, 1832, and her husband, Frederick Streit Uhl, died Feb. 25, 1833. Their two sons are still living—Frederick in Green Island, Albany County, N. Y., and John in Augusta, Georgia.

Jacob Pawling, No. 65, son of Major John Pawling and Maria Van Deusen, married February 27, 1822, Martha Russell, daughter of Captain Isaac Russell and Hannah Fairbanks and had the following children:

118—John, bo. April 28, 1823, m. Eveline Melvina Smith.

119—Hannah Elizabeth, bo. March 8, 1825, m. John Rockwell.

120—Julian, bo. Sept. 2, 1827, d. Aug. 18, 1828.

121—Isaac Russel, bo. April 22, 1830, d. Nov. 3, 1830.

Jacob Pawling died in Watertown, N. Y., March 23,

1877, and his wife Martha Russell Pawling, died in the same town in 1872.

Catherine Pawling, No. 66, daughter of Major John Pawling and Maria VanDeusen, married, first, Jacob Conklin and had at least two children. She married second, John Coyle, son of ——— Coyle and Mary McCabe. They had no children.

CHILDREN OF LEVI PAWLING.

Fifth Generation.

Margaret Pawling, No. 75, daughter of Levi Pawling and Gertrude Knickerbocker, married Sept. 18, 1829, John Ellsworth. They had the following children:

122—William Henry, m. Nancy Voorhess.

123—Levi, m. Mary M. Moshier.

124—John, m. Lydia Clemons.

125—Harriet, m. Asa D. Pratt.

126—Mary C., m. Silas B. Moshier.

127—Margaret, m. ——— Decker.

Margaret Pawling Ellsworth died March 12, 1863, and her husband, John Ellsworth, died February 10, 1861.

Maria Pawling, No. 76, daughter of Levi Pawling and Gertrude Knickerbocker, married, first, April 6, 1819, Reuben Reed. They lived in New York City until 1836, then went to Crystal Lake, Ill. Reuben Reed died June 21, 1842. Maria Pawling married, second, Calvin Serl and they removed to Darien, Wisconsin in 1852. He died May, 1865. Maria Pawling married, third, September 18, 1866, Alexander Reed, who died October 21, 1869. Maria Pawling Reed died a few years ago past ninety years of age. She had no children.

Harriet Pawling, No. 79, daughter of Levi Pawling and Gertrude Knickerbocker, married August 25, 1833, Jacob T. Sleight, son of Jacob Sleight and Lydia VanVliet and had the following children:

128—Agnes, m. James M. Friss.

129—Edwin, m. Catharine Reynous.

130—Emeline, d. Sept. 24, 1839.

131—Lydia, m., Stephen B. Almy.

132—Almyra, d. March 17, 1849.

133—Helen Caroline, m. 1st, Alfred Daniel Smith; 2d, William Hanford White, M. D.

134—Charles Henry, m. Emma Hasbrouck.

135—Gertrude, d. Dec. 24, 1849.

136—Julia Augusta, d. Aug. 27, 1850.

Harriet Pawling Sleight died April 13, 1850, and is buried in Hyde Park, N. Y. Jacob T. Sleight, her husband, died March 26, 1893, and is buried in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Stephen Pawling, No. 80, son of Levi Pawling and Hannah Griffing, married August 20, 1848, Euphemia Baily, daughter of Robert McIntyre and Ann Andarisse. They had one child:

137—John Oscar, m. 1st, Louise F. Hahn; 2d, Kathryn Avery.

Stephen Pawling died August 25, 1869, and his wife Euphemia Baily, died December 1, 1888.

Elizabeth Pawling, No. 82, daughter of Levi Pawling and Hannah Griffing, married September 6, 1838, Frederick Sleight, son of Jacob D. Sleight, of Hyde Park, and Elizabeth Wallace, of Pleasant Plains. They had children as follows:

138—Stephen Henry, m. Ophelia Cleaveland.

139—Mary Elizabeth, m. 1st, John Black; 2, Marshall VanZile; 3, Francis Jerome Edwards.

140—James Duane, m. Louisa Elvira Reed.

141—Walter Frederick, m. Lida Ann Barnard.

142—John Angelo, m. Mary Rhenbottom.

143—Charles Paulding, m. Nettie Rhenbottom.

144—Levi Jacob, m. Katherine Caroline Buehler.

145—Samuel William, m. Louise Barnard.

146—Nelson Theophilus, m. Sophia Farnell.

Elizabeth Pawling and Frederick Sleight went to Michigan in 1866 and lived the remainder of their lives there. Elizabeth died October 21, 1903. Her husband, Frederick Sleight, died August 6, 1895.

Gertrude Pawling, No. 83, daughter of Levi Pawling and Hannah Griffing, married November 7, 1839, David Wallace, of Hyde Park, N. Y., born November 3, 1811, son of John Wallace and Mary Berger. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Augustus Theodosius Geissenhain-

er, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, called St. Paul's in Wurttemberg, Dutchess County, New York. The marriage was witnessed by Levi Pawling, father of the bride, and Frederick Sleight, both residing in the town of Hyde Park, New York. They had children as follows.

147—Mary Caroline, m. John Baker Roach.

148—John Alva, m. Emeline Coyle.

149—Sarah Elizabeth, m. Norman Westervelt.

150—Archibald, died in infancy.

151—Lovenia, resides at the old homestead with her mother.

152—George Washington, died in infancy.

Gertrude Pawling Wallace is living in the same house to which her father took his first wife, as has been stated. Her husband, David Wallace, died December 30, 1896, and is buried in the cemetery at Wurttemberg, Dutchess County, New York.

William Pawling, No. 84, son of Levi Pawling and Hannah Griffing, married, first, December 19, 1850, Margaret Coyle, daughter of John Coyle and Gertrude Barnhart. They had children:

153—Augusta Francena, m. Frank Barringer Lown.

154—Ida Tuthill, m. Abram VanVoorhis Haight.

155—William, m. Kate Whalen.

156—Adelaide, m. Charles Wixon Rhynus.

157—Angelina Theresa, d. Feb. 11, 1884.

158—Wakeley, d. May 28, 1863.

Margaret Coyle Pawling died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 22, 1863. William Pawling married again June 14, 1865, Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Henry Hill and Jane Coyle, of Rhinebeck. They had the following children:

159—Emma Gertrude.

160—Irving Griffin.

161—Jennie Hill, d. Oct. 5, 1877.

Elizabeth Hill Pawling died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 1, 1874.

William Pawling married, third, on February 22, 1882, Sarah Ann Pollock, daughter of Abram S. Pollock and Sarah L. Osborn.

William Pawling lived in Poughkeepsie where he car-

ried on an extensive cooperage business. He died in that city a few years ago.

Samuel Hughes Pawling, No. 85, son of Levi Pawling and Hannah Griffing, married September 24, 1851, Mary Russell, daughter of Isaac Fairbanks Russell and Catharine VanSteenburg. They had children:

162—Isaac Russell, d. July 1854.

163—John Linden, m. Mary Kinsey.

164—Charles Henry, m. Mary Weber.

Samuel Hughes Pawling is living in New York City, where he, also, is engaged in the cooperage business.

Julia Ann Pawling, No. 86, daughter of Levi Pawling, and Hannah Griffing, married, first, March 2, 1855, Jesse Howell, born in Norfolk, Va. They had children:

165—Robert Dack, m. Eva Gardner.

166—Jesse, m. Nellie Agnes Kemp.

167—Daniel William, m. Anna Mary Wilkenson.

Julia Ann Pawling's husband, Jesse Howell, died July 20, 1867, and she married, second, Nathaniel Holmes, of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., who died in that place May 24, 1894.

CHILDREN OF GERTRUDE PAWLING.

Sixth Generation.

Mary Caroline Wallace, No. 147, daughter of Gertrude Pawling and David Wallace, married Dec. 12, 1861, John Baker Roach, son of John Roach and Emmeline Johnson, and are living in Chester, Penna. They had children as follows:

- 168—William Berrien, d. Sept. 12, 1864.
- 169—Sarah Elizabeth, m. Charles Edward Schuyler.
- 170—Carrie, d. Nov. 20, 1867.
- 171—Carrie, d. June 4, 1870.
- 172—John Wallace, d. July 21, 1871.
- 173—James Edmond, d. July 18, 1872.
- 174—Emmeline Wallace, m. William Cameron Sproul.
- 175—Mary Garretta, m. Fred'k Farwell Long, M. D.
- 176—John, m. J. Hortense Moller.
- 177—William MacPherson.
- 178—Carrie Forwood, d. Jan. 15, 1882.

John Alva Wallace, No. 148, son of Gertrude Pawling and David Wallace, married May 20, 1864, Emeline Coyle, daughter of Cornelius Coyle and Ann Butler and are living in Chester, Penna. They had children as follows:

- 179—William, d. Jan. 3, 1885.
 - 180—Frank Coyle, m. first, Anna E. Mooney; second, Anna R. Erskine.
 - 181—Katherine, m. John Franklin Kitts.
 - 182—Sarah Gertrude.
 - 183—Alva Augustus, d. Jan. 28, 1879.
 - 184—Robert Mercer.
 - 185—Mary Caroline, d. July 10, 1883.
 - 186—Emma, d. April 2, 1887.
 - 187—Anna Augusta.
- Sarah Elizabeth Wallace, No. 149, daughter of Ger-

trude Pawling and David Wallace, married, May 1, 1865, Norman Westervelt, son of William Westervelt and Margaret Cox. Norman Westervelt died in New York City, Dec. 14, 1903. They had children :

188—Carrie Emma, d. Oct. 18, 1866.

189—James Edward, m. Clara Morgan.

190—Sarah Elizabeth, m. Albert Martin Newkirk.

191—Mary Caroline, d. Jan. 20, 1902.

GRANDCHILDREN AND GREAT GRAND- CHILDREN OF GERTRUDE PAWLING.

Seventh and Eighth Generations.

Sarah Elizabeth Roach, No. 169, daughter of Mary Caroline Wallace and John Baker Roach, married Jan. 21, 1885, Charles Edward Schuyler, son of Garret Lansing Schuyler and Mary Elizabeth Miller. They had one child.

192—Lansing Roach, died aged 2 years, 7 months.

Sarah Elizabeth Roach Schuyler died in New York City, where she resided, December 22, 1893.

Emmeline Wallace Roach, No. 174, daughter of Mary Caroline Wallace and John Baker Roach, married January 21, 1892, William Cameron Sproul, son of William Hall Sproul and Deborah Dickinson Slocum, and are residents of Chester, Pa. They have children:

193—Dorothy Wallace.

194—John Roach.

Mary Garretta Roach, No. 175, daughter of Mary Caroline Wallace and John Baker Roach, married January 21, 1893, Frederick Farwell Long, M. D., son of Jesse Green Long and Caroline Ramsay and are residents of Chester. They have children:

195—Sara Schuyler.

196—Frederick Farwell.

John Roach, No. 176, son of Mary Caroline Wallace and John Baker Roach, married April 19, 1899, J. Hortense Moller, daughter of Charles August Moller and Pauline Espenschutz and are living in New York City, N. Y.

Frank Coyle Wallace, No. 180, son of John Alva Wallace and Emeline Coyle, married, first, October 3, 1893, Anna E. Mooney, daughter of Edward Mooney and Catherine Robinson. Anna Mooney Wallace died August 16, 1894. Frank Coyle Wallace married second, Sept. 2, 1897,



Anna Reid Erskine, daughter of John Warren Erskine and Anne Reid and are residents of Washington, D. C.

Katherine Wallace, No. 181, daughter of John Alva Wallace and Emeline Coyle, married January 6, 1892, John Franklin Kitts, son of Thomas Jefferson Kitts and Elizabeth Buffington Thomas, and have children:

197—John Wallace.

198—Edward Buffington.

James Edward Westervelt, No. 189, son of Sarah Elizabeth Wallace and Norman Westervelt, married March 15, 1892, Clara Morgan, daughter of James Morgan and Mary Wilson, and is a resident of New York City. Clara Morgan Westervelt died November 24, 1894.

Sarah Elizabeth Westervelt, No. 190, daughter of Sarah Elizabeth Wallace and Norman Westervelt, married December 12, 1897, Albert Martin Newkirk, son of Albert Newkirk and Julia Green and are residents of New York City. They have one child:

199—Helen Gertrude.

Further research discovered to me
that #36 Shined 7-7 be Rebecca
but Eleanor who married James Morgan.
Rebecca #36 was not a sister of
Major John Pawling^{#37}, as Smith states
in his "History of Rhinebeck" and
therefore a daughter of Henry Pawling
#7, but a niece of Major John Pawling
and therefore grand daughter of
Henry. I found that Rebecca was
really the daughter of Barney
Pawling #37 - J. M. Kittle

10/2 I have documentary
evidence to...

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